

THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

The New Post Office Law, which effects some important changes in the Post Office Department, is so long that we cannot find room for it, and are, therefore, glad to avail ourselves of a synopsis made by the Baltimore American.

[From the Baltimore American.]

POST OFFICE ORGANIZATION. The Globe publishes the law passed at the late session of Congress, entitled "An act to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof." As there are few laws which bear so frequently, actively and directly upon so large a portion of citizens, we give our readers an abstract of its provisions by sections.

Section 1st provides that all moneys received by the Post Office Department shall be paid, under the direction of the Postmaster General, into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2d. The Postmaster General shall submit to Congress specific estimates, under separate heads, of the sums expected to be required for the service of the Department of the subsequent year, and shall at the succeeding session render an account of the amount annually expended.

Secs. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, contain provisions made very guardedly for the modes and forms in receiving and paying money in the department.

Sec. 8. There shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, an Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department. His duties are prescribed in detail.

Sec. 9. Defines the duties of the Post Master General, giving him control over all the officers and agents of the department.

Sec. 10. The Auditor shall report quarterly to the Postmaster General accounts of the moneys paid pursuant to appropriations, in each year, by postmasters, out of the proceeds of their offices, towards the expenses of the Department.

Sec. 11. The Postmaster General shall, within sixty days after the making of any contract, cause a duplicate thereof to be lodged in the office of the Auditor of the Post Office Department. He shall also cause to be promptly certified to the Auditor all establishments and discontinuance of post offices and all appointments, deaths, resignations, and removals of postmasters, together with all orders which may originate a claim or effect the accounts of the Department.

Sec. 12. The accounts of the Department shall be kept in such a manner as to exhibit the respective amounts received from and expended upon particular objects.

Sec. 13. Bonds and contracts shall hereafter be made to and with the United States of America, and all suits be instituted in the name of the same.

Sec. 14. The Auditor shall superintend the collection of all debts due to the department.

Sec. 15. Copies of the quarterly returns of the postmaster, and of any papers pertaining to the accounts of the Auditor, certified by him under his seal of office, shall be remitted as evidence in the Courts in the United States.

Sec. 16. Defines the duties of the attorneys of the United States in the prosecution of suits in behalf of the Department, and in making their reports.

Sec. 17. The Postmaster General shall cause suit to be brought to recover back, in all cases of over payment.

Sec. 18. The Auditor shall settle all balances due from postmasters on account of transactions prior to the first day of July eighteen hundred and thirty six, prosecuting to judgment and execution if necessary.

Sec. 19. The Auditor, or any mayor of a city, justice of the peace, or judge of any court of record in the United States, by him especially designated shall be authorized to administer oaths or affirmations, in relation to the examination and settlement of the accounts committed to his charge.

Sec. 20. There shall be employed by the Postmaster General a third Assistant Postmaster General, with a specified number of clerks.

Sec. 21. Provides for the number and pay of the clerks and other officers in the office of the Auditor.

Sec. 22. The Postmaster General shall make annually to Congress, five several Reports:—namely 1st, a Report of all contracts for the transportation of the mail, with particular details; 2d, a Report of all extra allowances to contractors, and of what over relates thereto; 3d, a Report on the incidental expenses of the Department, methodically arranged under the specified heads; 4th, a report on the finances of the Department; 5th a report of all fines imposed, and deductions from the pay of contractors for failure to deliver the mail, or any other cause.

Sec. 23. The Postmaster General shall, before advertising for proposals for the transportation of the mail, from the best judgment practicable as to the mode, time, and frequency of transportation on each route, and advertise accordingly. No consolidated or combination bid shall be received, and the conditions of contracts and principles on which extra allowances may be made, are defined.

Sec. 24. Proposals for all mail contracts shall be delivered to the Department sealed, and shall be kept sealed until the biddings are closed. The contracts in all cases shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, except when his bid is not more than five per cent. below that of the last contractor, on the route bid for, who shall have faithfully performed his contract. The Postmaster General shall not be bound to consider the bid of any person who shall have wilfully or negligently failed to execute a prior contract.

Secs. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, all relate to contracts for transporting the mail. The thirty-second section determines a point which has been much agitated for some months past. We give it entire.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That if any postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper may be addressed or directed in the usual course of the transportation of the mail along the route; or if any postmaster shall with intent as aforesaid, give a preference to any letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, over another, which shall pass through his office by forwarding the one and retaining the other, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and shall, moreover, be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of postmaster in the United States.

Sec. 33. In those offices where the commissions

allowed to the Postmaster are equal to or exceed one thousand dollars, there shall be appointed by the President and Senate a Deputy Postmaster.

Sec. 34. Assistant postmasters and clerks shall be exempt from military duties and serving on juries.

Sec. 35. Provides for the advertising letters remaining in the postoffices.

Sec. 36. No postmaster shall receive free of postage any letter or package containing any other than paper or money, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 37. Provides for the releasing of the original contents of a postmaster by substituting others.

Sec. 38. Any person who shall be accessory after the fact to the offense of stealing any letter or packet from the Mail of the United States by any person whatever, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years.

Sec. 39. The Postmaster-General is authorized to establish an Express Mail, in addition to the ordinary mail, and to charge triple the amount of postage for letters carried by it.

Sec. 40. In case of the death, &c. of the postmaster General, his powers shall ad interim devolve on the first Assistant Postmaster General.

Sec. 41. Subjoins the letter carriers in every city to the control of the Postmaster General.

Sec. 42. Provides for the transportation of the mail by railroads.

Sec. 43 and 44. Define the amounts of the salaries of the Assistant Postmaster-General and his clerks, and of the Auditor and his clerks.

Sec. 45. Three millions, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department for the year commencing on the first day of July, 1836.

TITLES OF ACTS

PASSED AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF CONGRESS. The following is a list of all the acts of a public character that have been passed at the late session of Congress. We copy them from the National Intelligencer.

An act to settle and establish the northern boundary of the State of Ohio.

To authorize the allowance of certain charges in the accounts of the American Consul at London.

To divide the Green Bay land district in Michigan, and for other purposes.

To regulate the deposits of the public money.

For the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the city of New York.

In addition to the act of the 23d of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, entitled "An act to authorize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery."

To effect patents for public lands issued in the names of deceased persons.

Establishing the territorial Government of Wisconsin.

To extend the charter of the Bank of Columbia, in Georgetown, and the Bank of Alexandria, in the city of Alexandria.

To establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan upon the conditions therein expressed.

For the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes.

Explatory of the act entitled "An act to prevent delinquencies on the part of the disbursing agents of the government, and for other purposes."

To carry into effect the treaties concluded by the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, on the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and twenty-fourth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

To effect an act to amend certain provisions and appropriate lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahaba, and Black Warrior rivers.

To extend the western boundary of the State of Missouri to the Missouri river.

To authorize the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida to sell the lands heretofore reserved for the benefit of a general seminary of learning in said Territory.

Supplementary to the act entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes."

Supplementary to an act entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, on certain conditions."

For the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Michigan.

Explatory of an act entitled "An act to release from duty iron prepared for and actually laid on railways and inclined planes."

For the payment of certain companies of the militia of Missouri and Indiana, for services rendered against the Indians in 1832.

Making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1836.

Making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary pensions of the United States for the year 1836.

Making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836.

Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1836.

To carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain.

Granting pensions, and arrangements of pensions, to certain persons therein named.

Making an appropriation for repaying hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.

Making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department for Indian annuities, and other similar objects for the year 1836.

For the relief of Thomas Dixon and Company, of New York.

To authorize the President of the United States to cause to be issued to Albert J. Smith, and others, patents for certain reservations of lands in Michigan Territory.

Confirming to the legal representatives of Thomas F. Redick a tract of 640 acres of land.

For the relief of Abraham Forbes, a spy in the late war.

Granting a pension to Theophilus E. Beekman, late first lieutenant in the 41st regiment of the United States Infantry.

Authorizing the commander of the General Land Office to issue to David J. Talbot a patent for a quarter section of land in Missouri.

To provide for the paying of certain pensioners of the United States at Poland, in the State of Tennessee.

To extend the charter of the Bank of the United States to the 1st of October, 1836.

Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1836.

Making an additional appropriation for repaying hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.

For the relief of Peter Dimick, of the State of New York.

To change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof.

Authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen.

Authorizing a special term of the Court of Appeals for the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

To transfer the duties of commissioners of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of commissioner of Loans, as requires the Bank of the U. States to perform the duties of commissioner of Loans for the several States.

To prescribe the mode of paying pensions heretofore granted by the United States.

To authorize the conveyance of certain lands belonging to the University of Michigan.

For the relief of Theodorus Potter, of the State of New York.

To provide for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States, and for the appointment of additional paymasters.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to act as the agent of the United States in all matters relating to their stock in the Bank of the U. S.

Repealing the fourteenth section of the "Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States," approved April 10, 1812.

To establish an arsenal of construction in the State of North Carolina.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer a part of the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida to the credit of subsistence.

To change the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the western District of Virginia, held at Clarksburg.

Making further appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida.

To extend the time for settling the land granted to the incorporated Kentucky Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb.

Providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes.

Authorizing the Postmaster General to lay out and make a new branch of the United States, in Chicago, in the State of Massachusetts.

A supplementary act to the act for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the city of New York, passed March 19, 1836.

To suspend the operation of the annual process, third section of "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1836."

To authorize the suspension of a writ of habeas corpus in the United States, in any case, at the discretion of the President.

To provide for the payment of expenses incurred and supplies furnished on account of the militia or volunteers recruited into the service of the United States for the defense of Florida.

Making a further appropriation for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida.

To establish certain post roads, alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes.

Making an appropriation for the suppression of hostilities by the Creek Indians.

Making appropriation for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1836, and for other purposes.

Making appropriation for the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1836.

Making appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities and for other purposes.

To repeal and extend the United States arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina.

To renew the gold medal struck and presented to Gen. Morgan, by order of Congress, in honor of the battle of the Cowpens.

To authorize the compensation of certain officers of revenue cutters.

To authorize the appointment of additional paymasters and for other purposes.

In addition to the act entitled "An act making appropriations in part for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six," and for other purposes.

To confirm the sale of public lands in certain cases.

To extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

For the continuation of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

To extend the privilege of franking letters to Dolly P. Madison.

To promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose.

Confirming the claims of land in the State of Louisiana. To re-organize the General Land Office.

To suspend the discriminating duties upon goods imported in vessels of Portugal, and to reduce the duties on wines.

Supplementary to an act entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of the public money," passed twenty-third June, 1836.

To provide for the better protection of the Western frontier.

To grant to the New Orleans and Nashville railroad company the right of way through the public lands of the United States.

Making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwaters, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and about the mouth of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year 1836.

Making further appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

Making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned, for the year 1836, and for other purposes.

To repeal so much of the act of March 23, seventeen hundred and ninety, as respects the issuing of certificates on the importation of wines.

Granting half-pay to widows and orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution to authorize and enable the President to assert and prosecute with effect the claim of the United States to the legacy bequeathed to them by James Smithson, late of London, deceased, to found at Washington, under the name of Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

To apply the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Potomac bridge, to the improvement of Maryland Avenue, leading thereto, and for other purposes.

To authorize the Secretary of War to receive additional evidence in support of the claims of Massachusetts and other States of the United States, for disbursements, services, &c. during the war.

To change the time of making contracts for the transportation of the mail.

Providing for the distribution of weights and measures.

Authorizing the President to furnish rations to certain inhabitants of Florida.

To establish certain post roads in Missouri and Arkansas.

Referring the petition and papers of the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased, to the Secretary of the Navy, to report thereon to Congress.

To suspend the sale of a part of the public lands acquired by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.

Authorizing the repair of the bridge across the Potomac at Washington.

Another Fire in New York. The Journal of Commerce of the 20th inst. says: About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the large five-story brick building, 117 Nassau street, belonging to the American Bible Society, and occupied as their printing establishment by Dixon & Fanehaw, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the most prompt and indefatigable exertions of the fire department, the interior of the building was totally consumed, and the structure was reduced to a mass of ruins. The building was 18 or 19 stories high, and was a fine specimen of architecture, with the other necessary superstructure for driving them. All these were put hors de combat, though we are inclined to think they are not in the aggregate damaged more than fifty per cent. on their former value. A large amount of type is destroyed, together with the office furniture, all of which, with the presses, belonged to Mr. Fanehaw, whose loss must be nearly \$20,000. He is insured only \$5000. The Bible Society owned the building, on which they had \$5000 insurance, and as equal amount on their property within it. In both cases, the insurance will more than cover their loss. The damage to the building is not probably above \$2500, as the walls stand firm, and the timber, though much burnt, have not fallen. Among the property of the Society destroyed, were portions of an edition of the New Testament in modern Greek, of the Bible in German, of a Pocket Bible in English, and of the last Annual Report, which was nearly ready for publication. The main building of the Society, containing the Depository and Secretary's rooms, was not injured. This is the third time that said building has been imminently exposed to destruction by fire, within the year past. It however still stands, like the Book whose name it bears, unscathed amid the assaults of the elements and the malice of wicked men.

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1836.

NATIONAL TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS GRANGER,

OF NEW YORK.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

SILAS H. JENNISON.

For Lt. Governor,

DAVID M. CAMP.

For Treasurer,

AUGUSTINE CLARK.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM SLADE.

SENATORS FOR RUTLAND COUNTY.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

WILLIAM C. KITTRIDGE.

THOMAS D. HAMMOND.

HARRISON IS COMING.

"Behold! the conquering Hero comes."

The valiant old Hero and Statesman, General WILLIAM H. HARRISON has conquered the usurpers of power, the oppressors of the People and the "Expungers," in the States of

PENNSYLVANIA, (the Key State.)

OHIO,	KENTUCKY,
MARYLAND,	VIRGINIA,
LOUISIANA,	N. CAROLINA,
DELAWARE,	INDIANA,

VERMONT, has long since declared for the Western Hero. MASSACHUSETTS, which has been heretofore for Mr. Webster, is about surrendering—CONNECTICUT, MAINE and RHODE ISLAND will follow suit, together with several more Western States. NEW YORK too, the Empire State, is shaking to the center; and from present appearances we should think that nothing could resist the growing popularity of the Hero of "North Bend." If either friend or foe of Gen. Harrison had predicted two years ago that this long retired Cincinnati could have been brought forward and enabled to put down Old Hickory's administration, together with the New York Regency and the whole Kitchen Cabinet, he would have been laughed at. But as things now look, the great miracle is already nearly accomplished. A few months, at least, will tell the story, and the wonderful work will be accomplished, to the utter discomfiture, as we now have reason to believe, of those who have so shamefully abused the power entrusted to them by the people.

WHO IS GENERAL HARRISON? Some of the Tory papers say he is a coward. It would be unkind for us to say to our brother editors, they lie. This abrupt report will perhaps be received with a better relish from one of their own partisan idols, Col. R. M. Johnson. Here it is in an extract from a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, by said Hon. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, on the bill for the relief of J. C. Harrison, deceased, March 23, 1831.

One of the securities is Gen. Wm. H. Harrison—and who is Gen. Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave of "his fortune, life and sacred honor," to secure the liberties of his country.

Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak—the history of the west is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.

During the late war he was longer in active service than any other General officer; he was perhaps oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat.

The following is an extract of a letter from Col. R. M. Johnson, Van Buren's candidate for Vice President, which was addressed to Gen. Harrison, July 4th, 1813.

"Two great objects induced us to come: First to be at the regaining of our own Territory, and Detroit, and at the taking of Malden; and secondly, to serve under an officer in whom we have confidence. We would not have engaged in the service with out such a prospect—we did not want to serve under cowards or traitors; but under one who had proved himself to be wise, prudent and brave."

Extract of a letter from Commodore Perry, to General Harrison, dated Aug. 18, 1817:

"The prompt change made by you in the order of battle on discovering the position of the enemy, has always appeared to me to have evinced a high degree of military talent. I concur with the venerable Shelby in his general approbation of your conduct in that campaign."

From the Vermont Watchman.

I am much astonished as one of the people, to find that some suppose Gen. Harrison not to be a friend of democratic principles. If I supposed this to be the case I would not support him for a moment. The great principles of equal rights are too sacred and too important to be given up for the support of any individual. I have always been told by those who are wiser than myself to prefer republican principles to any man, however great his talents or abilities. Gen. Harrison not a friend of republican principles! Look at his letter to the nominating committee of this State. Look at his recent letter to Mr. B. Williams. Will it be said

that the man who has spent his whole life in the service of his country, with economy, as to public expenditures and disbursements, of the strictest kind, and who now is usefully employed as a clerk of a Court to gain his subsistence—who never received a dollar out of the public Treasury, which he did not earn twice over—is no friend of a republican administration of the government? Compare him with Martin Van Buren, whose whole life has been one career after the spoils of office, who has become rich and has fattened on the public revenue; who has no principle under heaven except his own personal interest! I ask, are the people of Vermont blinded about this matter? I trust not. A more intelligent people is not to be found—a people that understand their rights better. I hope if any one is mistaken or deceived, they will inform themselves without delay. A CITIZEN OF THE NORTH.

PAINFUL DUTIES. We are well aware that it is not generally appreciated how painful are the duties of one class of our fellow citizens whose employments are of a professional nature, in this wide world of trials and troubles. And those who would seemingly envy this class on account of their apparent ease and pleasant condition in life, need only to have a little experience in the professions and we think they would rest satisfied, without further indulging themselves in ungenerous and envious feelings in relation to them.

The Divine, for instance, in his laborious pastoral ministrations has necessarily to warn his hearers against the consequences of sin and vice and to picture to them the awful doom to which they may be hereafter consigned, if they persist